

CHAPTER V.

FINANCIAL RESULTS.

106. The details of the year's transactions are shown in Forms Nos. 58—62.

Year.	Receipts.	Charges.	Surplus or Net Revenue.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1887-88	14,34,650	7,46,260	6,88,390
1888-89	12,73,554	6,75,601	5,97,953

107. The decrease is due to a smaller quantity of fuel and sleepers having been supplied to the Southern Marátha Railway-Company.

108. The result is an apparent decrease of net revenue of Rs. 90,437, but the real decrease amounts to only Rs. 27,385, because the outstandings of the past year exceed those of the previous year by Rs. 63,052.

109. The cause of this sudden increase of outstandings is not apparent. It occurs chiefly in the Northern Division of Kánara, and the Divisional Officer has been asked to explain his reasons for allowing so large a sum to remain on the books.

110. The following shows the revenue and outstandings at the end of the year:—

Year.	Amount realized.	Balance due to the Department at the end of the year.
	Rs.	Rs.
1887-88	14,34,650	1,36,433
1888-89	12,73,554	1,99,485

111. The following statement shows the receipts and charges for 1887-88 and 1888-89 under each main head:—

Heads of Revenue and Charges.	1887-88.	1888-89.	Increase.	Decrease.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
RECEIPTS.				
I.—Timber and other produce removed from forests by Government agency	10,35,438	8,78,590	...	1,56,848
II.—Timber and other produce removed from the forests by consumers or purchasers	3,84,299	3,87,412	3,113	...
III.—Confiscated, drift and waif-wood ...	8,419	1,561	...	6,858
IV.—Revenue from forests not managed by Government	222	66	...	156
V.—Miscellaneous	6,272	5,925	...	347
Total ...	14,34,650	12,73,554	3,113	1,64,209

Year,	1887-88.	1888-89.	Increase.	Decrease.
CHARGES.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
A.—Conservancy and Works.				
I.—Timber and other produce removed by Government agency ...	4,22,999	3,34,886	...	88,163
II.—Timber, &c., removed by consumers or purchasers...	8,249	7,038	...	1,211
III.—Confiscated, drift and waif-wood ...	131	49	...	82
V.—Rent of leased forest and payments to share-holders in forests managed by Government ...	10,948	9,476	...	1,472
VI.—Live-stock, stores, tools and plant.	2,144	1,998	...	146
VII.—Communications and buildings ...	5,291	6,740	1,449	...
VIII.—Demarcation, improvement and extension of forests ...	45,285	61,191	15,906	...
IX.—Miscellaneous ...	1,407	1,126	...	281
Total A ...	4,96,454	4,22,454	17,355	91,355
B.—Establishment.				
I.—Salaries ...	2,01,965	2,05,222	3,257	...
II.—Travelling allowances ...	35,123	33,170	...	1,953
III.—Contingencies ...	12,718	14,755	2,037	...
Total B ...	2,49,806	2,53,147	5,294	1,953
Total Charges, A and B ...	7,46,260	6,75,601	22,649	93,308

RECEIPTS.

112. The decrease against I. occurs under "*a* timber," Rs. 1,02,113, which is ascribable to the cessation of demand for sleepers by the Southern Marátha Railway-Company, and under "*b* Firewood," Rs. 37,321, due to a falling-off in fuel supplied to the Railway owing to difficulties of transport. There was also a decrease of Rs. 7,974 and Rs. 9,522 under "*d* Sandalwood" and "*e* Grass and other minor produce," respectively. A quantity of sandalwood was not sold during the year, as reasonable prices were not obtained. The falling-off under *e* was due to the myrobolan-crop in Belgaum being slightly smaller than last year's and to part of the sale-money of the Kánara-crop having been credited in the accounts of 1889-90.

113. Head II. shows an increase of Rs. 3,113, which is met with as follows:—Rs. 2,675, 6,349, 4,352 and 3,257 were in excess of the previous year's receipts on account of "Timber," "BámBUS," "Grazing" and "Minor produce" respectively. The increase was due (1) to better prices obtained for wood in Kolábá, (2) to an increased demand for bámBUS, (3) to improvement in the collection of grazing fees, and (4) to sale of the right to remove *tarwad*-bark. On the other hand, "*I. b.*, firewood," shows a decrease of Rs. 13,520, and this is owing to curtailment of operations in Kolába.

114. The decrease appearing under head III. is due to the fact that, in 1887-88, certain sums realized by the sale of confiscated wood were credited to that head, but in 1888-89 sums similarly realized came under "*I. a.*"

EXPENDITURE.

A.—Conservancy and Works.

115. The decrease under head I. (Rs. 88,163), is owing to a corresponding decrease under the several items of receipts. That under II. (Rs. 1,211) is due

to charges on account of certain temporary establishments, formerly debited to this head, having been transferred to "B. I. c," and under V (Rs. 1,472) to smaller payments to Khots in Kolába.

116. The increase under VII (Rs. 1,449) and under VIII. (Rs. 15,906) is mainly owing to charges for the construction of forest watch-houses and the Sirsi Divisional Forest Office; for the topographical survey; for forest organization; and for specially protecting certain jungles from fire.

B.—ESTABLISHMENT.

117. The general increase under B., amounting to Rs. 3,841, is owing to the promotion of a 1st grade Assistant-Conservator to the 4th grade of Deputy-Conservator; to certain charges on account of temporary establishments debited to "I. c."; and to charges on account of forest subordinates' uniform.

118. The following shows the value, calculated at seigniorage rates, of the forest produce granted free :—

No.	Collectorate.	1887-88.	1888-89.
		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
1	Kánara	18,796 12 8	15,225 10 9
2	Belgaum	1,151 8 7	130 7 5
3	Dhárwár	1,163 12 0
4	Bijápur
5	Kolába	1,007 0 0	94 0 0
6	Ratnágiri
Total ...		22,119 1 3	15,450 2 2

CHAPTER VI.

GENERAL REMARKS.

FINANCIAL PROSPECTS.

119. The slight fall in the net revenue of the Circle,—amounting to Rs. 27,385, if the difference of the outstanding balances be taken into account,—is not likely to continue. There are signs of increased activity in the wood-market; even the last Kárwár-sales have gone off well, and the results of a rough estimate of the sustained yield of the forests of the Northern Division of Kánara warrant our raising the outturn of teak for the Haliyál-depôt from about 120,000 cubic feet to about 200,000.

120. In addition to this possible increase in the outturn, an increasing demand for junglewood generally is observable, and a better demand for *heddi* is springing up for export to the coast-towns, probably for use as fishing-stakes. The falling-off in the yield of fuel is, as I have already explained, owing to the difficulties encountered in the transport of fuel to the railway. Bámbus and grazing are also sources of increasing revenue: in fact the yield under every head is expanding, and an increase of a lakh of net revenue may be confidently looked forward to in the course of the next two years, provided efficient means are taken for the development of the resources of the forest. In order to effect this object, it will, in the first place, be necessary to construct a tramway (not necessarily a railway on the metre-gauge, as a 20-inch tram worked by bullocks may possibly be more economical) from Nágargáli, or from Haliyál, or Alnáwar, to Pótóli, a distance of 21 miles for the Nágargáli or Haliyál-route, and of 28 for the Alnáwar-line. Secondly, about 10 miles of tram will be required for the working of the fuel to be supplied to the Southern Marátha Railway, unless the Company undertakes the work itself.